Relief Act. But the glory of our judiciary has been and will I trust, continue to be, that whatever might have been their personal opinions about any proposals before once a law has been enacted it will be implemented faithfully, loyally, and in the spirit in which the Legislature enacted it. As to delays, all that can be said is that Government have taken upon themselves a very unpalatable duty. As a lawyer it has been one of my principles never to say anything by way of criticism against any judge because my training is to regard him as exempt from criticism. But the delays in Travancore were such as to bring a certain amount of disgrace to Travancore as a State,—as a State where capital could be profitably used, as a State where industrial development and commercial progress could be attained. There was reluctance on the part of people to bring money and enter into transactions because of the delays in courts. Therefore shedding my experience as a lawyer, I resolved to scrutinise the work of the judiciary and if unpardonable delays occur there will be no hesitation on the part of Government to withhold preferment and promotion to judges responsible for the delay. For in the judiciary, as anywhere else, every one has every day to justify his existence.

Justice delayed is justice denied. The judge who delays is not doing justice. Execution clerks receiving tips—these are very well-known phenomena. Most people tip the guards in the Railway. The inflexible rule is that one should not tip the guard but if you do not tip him you cannot get your seat. I know of lawyer's clerks as well as litigants have to tip the subordinates in the courts in order to get things done speedily. So far as such tips are in the state of small douceurs there is little to be said. But if there is fundamental corruption or a system of deliberate selling or withholding of favours very strict measures have to be taken.

The question that a sum of Rs. 10,65,073 and a sum of Rs. 1,15,197 be granted under Demand XIV—Administration of Justice and XV—Jails respectively was then put and carried.

DEMAND XVI—POLICE—Rs. 10,65,073.

Rajyasevapravina Khan Bahadur G. S. Abdul Karim Sahib Suhrawardy (*Inspector General of Police*): Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 10,65,073 under Demand XVI—Police.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, before this Demand is taken up for discussion, I wish to say that we have not yet received the Administration Report of this Department. If it is made available to us at least to-day, this Demand may be taken up for discussion to-morrow.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

President: My information is that it was sent to all the honourable members of the Council ten days ago.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: I have asked many of the members of this House about this matter and none of them seems to have received a copy of this report.

President: The same matter, I think, cropped up in the Assembly. On enquiry I find that copies were sent to the house address of the honourable members of the Council.

Mr. G. Narayana Aiyar: Sir, I too did not get a copy.

President: Honourable members who have not got copies of the report will kindly stand up,

Most of the non-official members stood up.

President: I am afraid then that this Demand must be taken up only to morrow. I am sorry that this mistake should have occurred and I apologise to the honourable members.

DEMAND XVII—PORTS—Rs. 23,343.

Mr. P. G. Narayanan Unnithan (*Excise Commissioner*): Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 23,343 under Demand XVII—Ports.

Mr. James Fletcher: Sir, I desire to make an observation on this subject. We have got various ports in Travancore. One port which is an all-weather port and which could be used even during the monsoon as a port is called the Leepuram Port near Cape Comorin. It seems that this port was for a long time in use in ancient days. Now that port is not being used. If something could be done to improve that port and make it useful as a port, it will bring great advantage to the State. From the geographical point of view, it is a port very near the large Colombo harbour and it is the only rival port to the Tuticorin port. In Tuticorin I understand that ships will have to stand six or seven miles away from the harbour while here the ships can come within one mile distance of the port. So, if this Leepuram port could be improved it would attract a large amount of trade into Travancore.

Similarly, another port which Government can consider when the question of ports is before them is the Vizhingom port. This was also used as a port along with the Leepuram port very much in those days when the East India Company was having trade with South India. Therefore I request that steps may be taken immediately to investigate what should be done to revive trade in these ports.

Mr. M. K Ananthasiva Aiyar: I endorse the view expressed by my honourable friend Mr. Fletcher with regard to the Leepuram Port. During monsoon season it is found that all the ports on the Arabian sea are not fit for goods to be exported and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly